

MCDONALD TO DOUBLE FACTORY

Big Candy Concern Many Orders Behind During the Holidays.

PLANNING TO CATCH UP

HOW A BIG INSTITUTION HAS GROWN BIGGER.

Picture to yourself a great wheel. One spoke extends to Nome, Alaska, another to New Orleans, Louisiana, another to Portland Oregon. Picture other spokes radiating in every direction and rest the hub on Third South street between West Temple and First West streets, in Salt Lake City. That's where the great factory of the J. G. McDonald Candy company is located, and from that point its business, even as the spokes of the wheel you have pictured, reaches out over the map of the United States.

During the holidays that are now ending the great question with the J. G. McDonald Candy company was not: How shall we secure orders? It was: What shall we do with our orders? From every part of the country they came. Dealers in Los Angeles, in Portland, in San Francisco, in Denver, in Kansas City and even as far east as the Atlantic coast were writing and telegraphing orders.

It would seem that with a capacity of 20,000 pounds of candy a day this big Salt Lake corporation would be able to take care of all comers. That it was not able to fill anything like all the orders that came in is a striking tribute to the excellence of the product. Three shifts of employees were on, and still the orders piled up more rapidly than they could be handled. All traveling salesmen were called in, but there was no diminution in the volume of business, for the mails and telegraph wires brought it in without solicitation from the firm or its representatives. All that could be done was to supply customers in the order of their calls, in spite of the best efforts of the three hundred employees. The volume of business has ceased to be a theory with the J. G. McDonald company. It has become a condition that must be met.

So the plant is to be exactly doubled. Instead of 20,000 pounds of candy every day, the capacity, as soon as the building which is to start early next month is completed, will be 40,000 pounds daily. There is to be a great cold storage plant installed for the chocolate department, there is to be new and better equipment everywhere. To bring about this an expenditure of many thousands of dollars will be necessary, but the J. G. McDonald Candy company, firmly impressed with the trade possibilities of the country, secure in the knowledge that it is giving an honest dollar's worth of goods for every dollar it receives, is not hesitating at the outlay.

Those who have been fortunate enough to see the McDonald factory are not surprised at the growth of the business. It has been said that the surest way to destroy one's appetite for candy is to visit the place where it is made. McDonald's is different; it is the exception that proves the rule. If you visit the factory, your appetite for candy stay away from McDonald's.

Do you remember the spotless cleanliness of your mother's kitchen? Do you remember the immaculate board upon which she used to roll her pie crust and pat the leaves of bread into shape? If you do you have such recollections you may have a faint appreciation of the conditions around this factory. J. G. McDonald, head of this concern, has been called a crank because he rides his hobbies day in and day out year in and year out. The first of these is cleanliness; the second is purity of materials. Every employee understands the unpardonable sin in that factory is carelessness in the matter of keeping clean their implements and themselves. No man or woman who transgresses in this particular can remain in the employ of the firm.

And only supplies that are absolutely pure find their way into the factory. Pure sugar and pure materials of every sort cost more money than to kind other, but Mr. McDonald believes the extra outlay is more than justifiable. In a way he is the custodian of many thousands of stomachs, young and old, and he is determined that no harm he could prevent shall come to them.

Purity and McDonald's candies have come to be synonymous terms. It is no longer necessary to ask for pure candy. Just ask for McDonald's. Whether it comes in an ornate box at several dollars the pound, or whether it comes in an ordinary pasteboard at a few cents, the candy is as pure as candy can be made.

Recently the J. G. McDonald company has been making a specialty of whipped cream chocolates. They are put up in many styles, many varieties, from the luscious creams—real cream, too—to the chocolate foam that comes in packages costing as little as ten cents. And all of the chocolates are the last word in the art of making candy.

But this Utah industry that has done so much for the city and the state has not built itself up alone. A collateral industry, the business of candy-box making, owes its success directly to the J. G. McDonald Candy company, for every month to the box-makers here in Salt Lake goes a check that runs up well into four figures from the McDonald Candy company.

The trade-mark of the J. G. McDonald Candy company is a parrot. When you see this brand on a package of confectionery you don't have to ask if the contents are pure. They are the product of the McDonald factory. That's enough.

A CHANCE TO DISPLAY THEM.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)
Nell-Miss Schimp tells me she is going to learn to play the harp.
Belle—What nonsense! She hasn't any talent for music.
Nell—Oh, she knows that; but she has lovely arms.

Park Valley

Some headway has been made in the development of the Park Valley district during the year, but it has not been up to expectations, largely owing to the fact that the chief producer of the district, the Century, put in the year levying assessments after having done first rat. as a dividend payer. This action on the part of the company was not made necessary so much as a result of the exhaustion of the ore bodies in the developed region of the mine as it was to judgments that had been obtained against the company to secure payment of early day voluntary assessments. There is no doubt, however, that the management failed to keep its development far enough in advance of extraction to continue its dividends, and these conditions had a tendency to keep money for development out of prospects out of the camp. The company is now beginning to get things in good shape again, if reports are true, and the coming year should witness a healthy revival.

Sunrise a Fine Property.

During the fall a close neighbor of the Century's, the Sunrise company, was permitted to make a month's run of its ore at the Century mill. The results were more than satisfactory. One from the dump that had accumulated in doing development work was used, and it was demonstrated that big money could be made in the treatment of the mine's rock by the combined amalgamation and concentrating processes. Following this test, the management of the company wisely decided to continue developments in the mine until next spring, and then erect a mill of modest initial capacity. In the full knowledge that, with the plant in commission, the mine could easily be made to more than pay its way and provide the money with which to pay for the mill at the same time. It was first thought advisable to erect the mill at once, but it became apparent that the task could not be accomplished before winter set in so that nothing could be gained by rushing things. Manager Adolph Lochwitz is therefore bending his energies toward getting the mine in good shape for steady production by the time the treatment of the ore can commence next season.

In Pine Canyon.

A. R. Carter is steadily developing a fine property in Pine canyon, about three miles from the Century, and he, too, will likely be ready for the installation of a milling plant during the coming summer. All of the work at this property is being done in a systematic manner and the mine openings have been made with a view to the extraction of the ores and their conveyance through the tunnels to the point where the mill will eventually be erected. He has water, timber and every natural advantage to make the enterprise a successful one, and what is necessary to be done is with a perfect knowledge that failure is impossible.

Great Buffalo Development.

The Great Buffalo company, another near neighbor of the Century, has been doing considerable work during the season, but it, too, is keeping in sight all the time the fact that it requires lots of ore to keep a mill in operation, so the chances are that it will not figure on working for a year to come, at least. Its mine development is being splendidly done and when the time comes to begin mining the works will be in shape to meet any demand that is made upon them.

West Century Has the Ledge.

Work at the West Century has been confined to driving the main operating tunnel under contract. The last forty or fifty feet of this work has been in the ledge, which is a big and strong one, carrying about two feet of ore that will run from \$10 to \$12 per ton, nearly all in gold. This property is under the management of H. S. Joseph, as is also the property of the Golconda company. The latter has done but little during the year, but the expectation is that a lively campaign of development will be provided by the directors of the company for the next twelve months.

Two other likely properties in this camp which have practically passed the prospect stage are the Deer Trail and the Raft River mines. Work has progressed steadily on both these properties and a considerable quantity of gold ore has been sacked for shipment. There has been considerable assessment work done at other properties during the year and, while the district has been rather neglected as a whole during the year, property owners have all got the greatest faith in the camp's ultimate outcome.

Mercur

The year in the gold camp of Mercur closes on a brighter prospect than the district has been able to boast of for two or three years past. After a long struggle with adverse conditions both above and below ground the Consolidated Mercur company emerged "right side up with care." This the shareholders have Manager George H. Dern to thank for when the outlook was gloomy he, in the vernacular of the west, "peeled his coat" and assumed personal charge of the mine and mill and camped right at the property. It was not long till he had everything running smoothly and early in the year he was able to advise the resumption of dividends. In June a distribution of \$25,000 was made and this was followed by another in September and a third in time for Christmas. Mine conditions and the state of the treasury today leaves no room to doubt that regular quarterly dividends of \$25,000 will be paid during the year to come and for an indefinite period thereafter.

Several magnificent new ore bodies have been opened up during the last twelve months and, as nearly all of them have been in absolutely virgin territory, with much of the ore oxidized and consequently easy to treat, values are also well above the old average and everything is premonitory of a long and prosperous career for the mine. An average of something like 800 tons of ore per day is now going regularly through the mill and, though no statement is made of net earnings it is known that dividend requirements are more than being met.

The Sacramento Gold Mining company has experienced a fairly prosperous year, three dividends of \$5,000 each having been paid. The company has realized quite a nice profit from the treatment of mercurial ores that make in the mine and now that new and modern retorts are being installed for the handling of this ore it is confidently expected that this feature

of the company's operations will be more than ever profitable this year.

A year ago it was thought that the old Overland property, the redemption of which was undertaken by E. W. Clark for the receivers, would be making good money from this time and there is no doubt but what it would, only that the old shaft, around which mining had been previously carried on at too close quarters, finally collapsed. This happened just at a time when everything was in readiness to start the remodeled mill and make it earn

THE SALT LAKE CITY BREWING COMPANY.

After a prosperous year, and with the assurance that their beer is becoming more popular on account of its fine quality, the management of the brewery has decided to enlarge its capacity and double the output of the past year. Mr. Jacob Moritz, vice president and general manager of the company, has recently returned from an extended eastern trip, where he expended a large sum of money in purchasing the latest and most improved machinery and storage tanks for brewing and bottling purposes. With the installation of



this machinery, which will be completed by April 1, the Salt Lake City Brewing company will have the largest and most up-to-date plant west of the Missouri river.

The secret of manufacturing a fine quality beer is due in a great measure to the material and the scientific methods used and to the skilled labor employed, which is necessary in order to produce the very best quality of beer. It is also necessary that proper time be given from the beginning of the fermentation until the beer is placed upon the market; therefore, this brewery has now over sixty-five mechanics at work for the purpose of enlarging their storage capacity to such an extent that proper age may be given their beer.

Mr. Oscar Lehmann, the brew-master, who has charge of the entire plant, is a graduate of the Brewers' Academy of Munich and holds a diploma from that institution. He has also had a great

deal of experience in the United States with different large breweries, and to his acquired knowledge is largely due a great deal of the popularity and the fine quality of this beer. This brewery's beer is healthful as a tonic and for purity excels all others in this market. It contains less alcohol than many of the so-called temperance drinks, such as cider, root beer, birch beer, etc. This beer contains only 4 per cent alcohol, while apple cider, for instance, contains from 5 to 7 per cent by analysis.

Keeping in pace with the rest of their business and to meet its requirements, Mr. Moritz has stretched a point and erected a modern three-story office building, of brick and stone, which is second to none in Utah, and that beau-

tiful office is now occupied by them. The above illustration will show the front elevation.

The management has in contemplation the erection of a brick building, now in the hands of their architect, and having seen and studied the plans of the various latest and most modern brew houses, they will have the advantage of the benefit to be derived from such experience. When completed this brew house will be the very latest and most up-to-date that money can purchase.

The officers of the company are: Matthew Cullen, president; Jacob Moritz, vice president, treasurer and general manager; P. E. McKinney, secretary; Oscar Lehmann, superintendent. Mr. Emil Lehmann has charge of their sales and collection departments, and all of the rest of the responsible positions are held by competent men.

money will do when properly applied in the district.

Without offering to describe properties, without making mention of the value and character of the ores in that region, the permanency and strength of the veins, The Herald offers the suggestion that Pioche and vicinity are full of propositions in which capital can be placed with absolutely no risk.

Pioche

Everything at Pioche is now being measured by what the powerful Nevada-Utah company, with its \$1,000,000 or more of a treasury reserve, is doing or going to do. As this company forges ahead others will be stimulated to greater action and, within the twelve months to come, it is confidently expected that a genuine boom will have set in. Nearly all of the once famous dividend-paying mines of the old camp have been taken over by this company and a small army of men are now employed in reopening the shafts, placing new and modern machinery upon them and getting things in shape for the period of heavy production that will be inaugurated during the next few months. The railroad between the various mines is being entirely rebuilt and equipped and within a very short time this powerful company will construct the line from camp to Caliente, a distance of some twenty-eight or thirty miles, and then the camp and contiguous districts will enjoy direct connection with the market here for their products.

Camp Has Been Waiting.

Many companies and individuals have been struggling along for the past year or two waiting for the big company to get into action. Developments have been crowded with just as much vigor as possible, the fact being appreciated that every foot of work done and every pound of ore exposed would make it just that much easier to get the necessary capital to round out the various enterprises when the time came. That time is now at hand, for there is no longer a shadow of doubt as to what the Nevada-Utah company is doing and getting ready to do. The main requirement of the country has been railroad connection with the Salt Lake Route. This is now a certainty, for the company named is going to build the line under similar conditions to those agreed upon by the Salt Lake Route when the branch was built from Frisco to Newhouse, in Beaver county, this state.

"Cherries Are Ripe" Now.

There has never been a mining expert or engineer in the Pioche country during the last few years who has not spoken in the highest praise of its mineral showings and possibilities for the legitimate employment of capital, and now that modest transportation rates are to be available there is no longer an excuse for holding back. The operators who get in during the next few months will land the ground-floor propositions; those who procrastinate will pay for waiting. "Cherries are ripe" down there right now. The trees are loaded, and the men who know to buy will be early on the ground if they are wise. Pioche has paid tens of millions of dollars in dividends and the ground has hardly been scratched. Bright men have, during the last few years, traced out the ledges that were "lost" to the less experienced miners of the old school, and enough work has been done in numerous properties to make it possible for the present-day engineer to gauge accurately what

Dixie's Fine Copper

Down in the border line region between Utah and Arizona, in the southwest corner of this state and tributary to the Salt Lake Route, is the home of the Utah & Eastern company's copper bonanza and some very valuable territory adjoining which belongs to the Adams Copper Mining company, a combination headed by Provo talent. Just over the line in Mohave county, Ariz., in the "Strip" on this side of the Colorado river, which ought to belong to Utah, is the Grand Gulch property, owned by the Jennings' of this city, and the Savanic mine.

The ore produced in this country eclipses anything that any copper camp in the west can boast as regards quality and quantity, though but imperfectly understood up to date, is believed to be practically inexhaustible. With the red metal soaring as it is and has been for several months, there is no room to doubt that the mines will be energetically developed and their owners made millionaires.

Utah & Eastern's Dixie.

The old Dixie mine, the property of the Utah & Eastern company, has been a bonanza mine for years, and has already made a number of men independently wealthy. The ore contains every element of flux and in the ordinary water-jacketed furnace melts down like butter. In the early days the owners with a furnace consisting of nothing more than a pile of rocks, a smelter as primitive as an old-time lime kiln, melted this ore into bullion and hauled it hundreds of miles to market. Finally the property passed into the hands of Willard P. Snyder and his associates who, later, and after having made a mine of the property, sold it to the Utah & Eastern company for which it is now being operated by C. H. Doolittle on a system calculated to make of it one of the star mines of the state during the coming year.

The lowest workings of the mine are now connected through a long operation tunnel and Mr. Doolittle will be able to supply the modern furnaces with which the company has equipped the mine with a tonnage that must mean large earnings. To secure water for power and the furnace site was selected at Shem, several miles from the mine, and here everything has been provided that will make smelting easy and economical. While the figures are not given out, the past history of the property makes it certain that the ore of this property will average not less than 10 per cent copper, while much of it is known to be in run as high as 40 to 50 per cent in the red metal.

Both mine and smelter are now connected with the railroad at a point just over the Utah-Nevada line by a splen-

did road built at the expense of the company. A telephone line has been put in and other conveniences, such as coke bins and loading platforms at the railroad station, makes operating much easier than it was in the past. To haul the supplies in from the railroad and billion out, Mr. Doolittle has, during the last few weeks put on a powerful traction engine and a string of freight wagons, thus making his company independent of the teamsters who formerly did the hauling just as they liked and when they could. While it is impossible to get Mr. Doolittle to brag about his mine or what it will do, the belief exists that he will turn out an average of ten tons of copper bullion per day this coming year.

A Coming Bonanza.

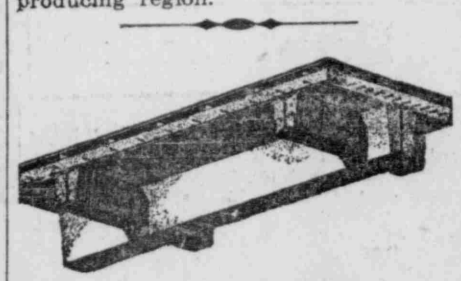
The neighboring property, the Adams, is now under systematic development, and there is every reason to believe that during the next twelve months, it will be equipped with furnaces, also. When it is, according to men who are posted, it will become a strong rival of the Utah & Eastern company's Dixie. It has taken a great deal of time and money to get this neighbor of the Dixie's into shape for proper handling, but that has now been done and the company is reported to be strong enough to carry out every plan that has been made.

For a year or more there has been little doing at the Grand Gulch property, but the appearance of a carload of rich ore in the market about a month ago shows that the owners have decided to cut loose again. All of the ore that is shipped from this mine averages approximately 50 per cent copper, a percentage that is phenomenal. In addition, the mine carries a world of ore that is said to run between 10 and 15 per cent copper and the expectation is that one of these days a smelter will be erected at a convenient point for the treatment of this class of rock, which is of the same general character, as respects self-fluxing qualities, as that produced in the Dixie.

Savanic and Others.

The Savanic is a near neighbor of the Grand Gulch, and its ore is of the same general character. When the property was owned by Colonel H. L. Pickett, formerly of this city, frequent shipments of very rich ore used to be made and, on one or more occasions, the average ran higher than that of the Grand Gulch ore. Like the Grand Gulch, all it needs is a smelter to take care of the "low-grade" 10 to 15 per cent copper rock, and it will be a factor in the copper-producing world, too.

Farther to the east, in Coconino county, and also in the "Strip" that should be attached to Utah, is the property of the Coconino and other companies. These are low-grade, quarrying propositions, but the day is coming when they will be heard from and then the southern country will have attained great prominence as a copper-producing region.



The past year has marked an epoch in the building history of the Middle West states, particularly in Idaho and Utah.

Both of these states evidence the progress of the nation both in public and in private improvements. Idaho and Utah have witnessed the erection and extension of large sugar factories, business blocks and commercial buildings of all descriptions.

Among the local firms which have taken an active part in various improvement stands first and foremost the Utah Fireproofing company, which has established for this era of improvements a precedent for the expedient handling of large contracts, upon which they stake their reputation. In the early spring of 1905 they completed the erection of a magnificent concrete and brick building for the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company at Missoula, Montana. The work is constructed of solid concrete blocks with smooth facing and the floor work is of reinforced concrete absolutely fireproof. They also laid suspended floors in the

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S

JANUARY

CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES

TUESDAY JANUARY 2ND

It'll be a sale, the magnitude of which was never attempted in Salt Lake. More reductions. More tremendous values! Forceful bargain figures. A whirlwind of vigorous values. People who know do not contest the supremacy of an Auerbach sale. Those who do not know, owe it to themselves to come and learn. There'll be bargains beyond compare. Prices wrecked all over the house.

SEE THE BIG AD IN MONDAY'S PAPERS

Simmon's Hardware Co.'s large fireproof warehouse at Ogden, which have given every satisfaction to the hardware people, because of their withstanding the immense strain of heavy articles stored thereon.

The people of Salt Lake have witnessed the expediency of their progress and the quality of their work in the construction of cement sidewalks during 1905. A late start seemed to hold them down in the first part of the season, but by using every effort and disregarding expense they managed to lay about sixty miles of walks before inclement weather stopped them.

These are but a few of the many contracts handled by them in the past year. Other jobs which they have completed satisfactorily are the Orpheum theatre foundations in Salt Lake, and the Fremont sugar factory extension, at Sugar City, Idaho, which consists of concrete roofs and suspended and ground floors.

During the years previous to 1905 they laid cement floors, both ground and suspended, as also roofs at the sugar factories at Lehi, Idaho Falls, Sugar City and Garland. They also constructed floors and roof at the Garland power plant.

The concrete work at the Provo asylum is a model. The foundations at the Utah Ice and Storage company of Salt Lake, the power plant foundations at American Falls and the immense concrete dam at that place all reflect a credit to the contractor.

The main tunnel or waterway at the American Falls power plant was successfully constructed of concrete by this company.

The new Jordan power plant of the Utah Light & Power company is also satisfactorily constructed, and has been given every test known to concrete and has withstood them all.

The Utah Fireproofing company is a purely local organization

in which local capital is interested. The officers are: J. B. Hinchman, president; W. H. Renton, vice president; E. W. Hinchman, secretary, and Thomas Owens, treasurer and manager.

It is mainly due to Mr. Owens' unceasing activity and gentlemanly dealings that success in the past years has been crowned their efforts.

Their policy in the future as ever in the past will be expedient fulfillment of contracts by honest work and honest considerations.

They have in view the continuation and completion of the city sidewalk contract and the completion of the partly constructed American Falls dam.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS

it ought to suggest something to stop it.

That's Malthoid. Stop it at once, for it lasts a lifetime.

MORRISON, MERRILL & CO.

28 Main Street

ROOF FURNISHERS.

M. L. Oglesby. Bell Phone 3330. R. A. Oglesby.

OGLESBY & OGLESBY

Mechanical
ENGINEERS
Electrical

Drafting and Blue Printing

The largest blue printing machine in the intermountain country. 525 ATLAS BLOCK

MASON, FEWICK & LAWRENCE, PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Patent and Trade-Mark Practice Exclusively Established 1861.
Salt Lake City Representatives: OGLESBY & OGLESBY.
Bell Phone 3330. 525 Atlas Block.